(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2518.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1795.

HAERLEM, *January* 19.

THE time being arrived that our citizens have thought fit to resume their former rights, they assembled this morning in great numbers, and announced to the persons who ever since 1788 held the reins of government in this place, that they had not the confidence of the people, and that for that reason they were dismissed from their respective offices. In consequence of which the following proclamation was read in the town house, with universal applause:

PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas the commissioners of the French republic have disposed the people of the low countries to divest themselves of the yoke under which they have hitherto groaned, and this exortation is now very strongly supported by a letter of general Daendel's written from Leerdam, on the 17th instant, in which the citizens of this city, are summoned to declare themselves free; some citizens of this town, who for some time past having taken upon themselves, at a juncture like the present, to take care of the welfare of all, have begun this revolution, and invite all their fellow-citizens to join them. Their mutual interests urge them to it, the circumstances require speed and unanimity; the members of the present government must needs be hated by the French republic, besides the citizens cannot confide in them, it is for this reason we must declare them deprived of all employs and influence in government.

"The first step the people of this town have to take is to form a regulated and armed power. All who cherish liberty and their native country, are required to join their armed fellow-citizens, who stood first forward for the preservation of all; and those who are unwilling to do so, are required to lay down their arms and deliver them at noon, and to give in their names, to the end, that no stronger means of taking them from them may be required.

"In the second place, we must take care of the provisional civil government. In order to settle this point, all the inhabitants are invited to assemble this afternoon in the great church—where plans will be proposed: at the same time, all officers who are not bid to the contrary, are exhorted to stand to their posts, in order to preserve tranquillity and order; and the armed powers give all possible assurance for the safety of person and property.

"Given by the assembled citizens of the city of Amsterdam, on the 19th of January, 1795, and published on the same day.

(Was signed) "VAN SPYESTEYN."

LEYDEN, *January* 19.

In order to preserve tranquillity in the interior, the town of Leyden has just given an example, which, in all probability, will be followed by that of Haerlem, and by the other towns of this province.

Yesterday the burghers required of the members of the regency, now invested with the magistracy, the re-establishment of the city guards disbanded by the Prussian troops in 1787.—Some of the principal citizens were requested to represent this matter, and accordingly they addressed the burgomasters assembled, in a speech to that effect. This was assented to, and orders issued in consequence thereof; arms were given to the citizens, whose primary object has been to preserve order and tranquillity, which has not been one moment interrupted.—The day passed without the least disturbance; and we understand two deputies have been sent to the French army, informing it of the new order of things.

PARIS, *January* 31.

It is now confidently asserted, that the German empire, Spain, and Prussia, are willing to make peace on the terms prescribed by the French republic. The wonderful successes of our armies in whatever they undertake, the formidable attitude of a free and energetic people, whose strength increases in the same degree as the power of its enemies slackens, leaves no other choice to those kings who are allowed to capitulate, but to submit their fate to the generosity of the French, or to see in the next campaign, their sceptres broken, and their thrones overthrown.

The arrival of the Prussian baron de Goltz and the Swedish minister baron de Stael, contributes singularly to confirm the general reports of peace, and the departure of Merlin de Thionville on a secret mission, a circumstance announced at the tribune by Merlin himself, coincided with the arrival of those two foreign negotiators.

Boissy d'Anglas, in his report of January 30, announced the will of the French people to Europe: the Rhine is marked out as a barrier against Germany, the top of the Alps and Pyrenean mountains offer the republic a more formidable bulwark than the formidable wall which separates China from Tartary. Austria must renounce all claims to the Netherlands. Dutch Brabant, Flanders, and Limburg, shall be incorporated with the republic. Prussia must resign for ever the sovereinty over Gueldres and one half of the dutchy of Cleves; a formal cession of the dutchy of Juliers and part of the palatinate is the fine demanded from the elector palatine of Bavaria.

The archbishops of Treves, Mayence, and Cologne, shall lay down their electorate crowns and follow the example of the apostles. The remonstrances of the prince bishop of Liege, of the duke of Deux-Ponts, and some other petty despots, whose possessions are united with the republic, shall not be listened to.

The province of Guipuscoa and all the passages over the Pyrenean mountains remain detached from Spain. The king of Sardinia is ordered to acknowledge the departments of Mount Blanc and Maritime Alps (formerly Savoy and Nizza) under pain of being erased from the list of sovereigns. England—every republican lays hold of his arms at the mention of that name; all France is roused, and swears vengeance on that perfidious nation. The armies of the North and Ardennes are preparing to set out on a secret mission to the British government, and three formidable and well disciplined armies that are on the coast of Cherburg, Brest, Rochelle, and a fleet of 46 ships of the line, are charged to pay a visit to the southern coast of that haughty island in order to conclude a final treaty.

The following particulars are published in all the German papers, and assured to be the preliminaries proposed by the two representatives of the people and members of the convention, now in Basle, Switzerland.

Art. 1. The German empire acknowledges France as a sovereign and independent republic. The provinces of the empire occupied by the republican troops on the left bank of the Rhine, remain united with France. However the ci-devant members of the German empire shall preserve their personal property by submitting to the French constitution.

Art. 2. The circles of the Upper Rhine, Westphalia, Swabia, and Franconia, (all Germany from the frontiers of the Austrian circle to the German Sea) shall be separated from the German empire, and organized in a federal republic, independent, and no longer submitted to any laws issued by the diet of Ratisbon or the Roman emperor.

Art. 3. The convention demand that Austria and Prussia renounce all jurisdiction over such of their provinces as are situated in the above-mentioned circles; the French government leave it to the wisdom of the new federal republic to indemnify the said powers by exchanging such provinces as lie contiguous to Brandenburg and Bohemia.

Art. 4. On these conditions the French republic offers the states of the empire, and particularly to the new federal republic, peace, friendship, and an unlimited liberty of commerce, provided that both parties submit to the general measures of internal police.

In consequence of the former articles the Rhine will be in future the barrier; the navigation of that river will be entirely free, and neither of the nations shall be allowed to lay taxes, imposts on goods, &c. transported on the Rhine, under whatever name it may be.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

January 30.

Report of Dubois de Crance on the situation of our armies.

You maintained last year near eleven hundred thousand fighting men. France stood armed on one side, Europe on the other, and victory followed constantly the tri-coloured standard. But if last year our southern battalions, levied in a hurry and dispersed from the ocean to the Mediterranean sea, have been able to check the Spanish forces, though treason had already given up our strong holds on their frontiers, what is not to be expected of those troops now re-united, disciplined, enured to all the hardships of war, and familiar with all the duties of a soldier? they command already to Biscay and distribute orders in the heart of Catalonia.

The army of Italy had Lyons to reduce, Toulon to retake, and repulsed besides, the superior forces of Austria and Piedmont.

The army of the North was ordered to retake Valenciennes and Conde, but now, when tranquillity is restored in the south of France, the Netherlands incorporated, Holland conquered, and the limits of the republic marked out by the course of a large stream, what have we to fear? what is powerful enough to oppose the will of the republic?

A few bands of robbers bribed by England, infest still the west, but the general amnesty will soon enable us to direct three numerous and well disciplined armies against haughty Albion, the atrocious perfidies of which have raised the avenging arm of the republic against it. Holland is conquered, and England trembles.

Twenty-three regular sieges terminated, six pitched battles gained, 2000 cannons taken, 68,000 prisoners and 200 towns subdued. Such is the glorious result of the last campaign.

The next campaign promises, if possible, still more surprising successes. Besides the naval forces of the republic, which are now on the most respectable footing, we have 200 battalions of infantry, 500 squadrons of cavalry, and 60,000 artillery men.

Such immense forces were never maintained in any state of Europe, and posterity will hardly believe it possible.

LONDON, *February* 1.

PETITIONS FOR PEACE.

The following cities and towns have already petitioned, or agreed to petition, the house of commons for peace: the city of London the borough of Southwark—the cities of York, Carlisle, Norwich, and Salisbury, and the towns of Manchester and Hull.

Feb. 3. Some French emigrants, who had taken refuge in Holland, left that country on the 24th ultimo, and have since reached this country. The following are the particulars of their escape.

Misunderstanding at the Hague, the events on the Waal, they flattered themselves, with some security, till the moment when the stadtholder and his family gave, by their departure in open boats, the signal of alarm.

About one hundred and fifty emigrants consisting chiefly of the old nobility of France, immediately left the Hague, and proceeded with expedition to Amsterdam, hoping to find there some means of crossing the Zuyder-Sea, and to gain a small port called Zwoll, to make their way into Germany: but the Zuyder-Sea being frozen to the extent of two leagues distance from the shore, and the French advancing rapidly towards Amsterdam, these unhappy fugitives proceeded to the extremity of the peninsula which forms North-Holland. At their head was the respectable count de Martanges, a field officer, 72 years old, who had for the last two years acted as commissary of the French nobility in Holland.

Arrived at the Helder, the last port of North-Holland, they saw the Dutch fleet at anchor, blocked up by the ice, consisting of twelve sail, from 70 to 32 guns.

The English consul offered these unhappy fugitives a vessel that was at his disposal in the road; but unfortunately surrounded by the ice. They embarked in the said vessel, and worked a whole day to break the ice, in order to put her afloat. The cold, however, was so intense, that they were unable to continue their exertions. The Dutch, intimidated by the approach of the French, refused them assistance; 3000 republicans headed by Van Damme, soon after arrived, to take possession of the Dutch fleet, in the name of the French republic.

The fate of the emigrants is not known, but twelve of them reached a western port, namely Potten. There, by collecting all their money and jewels they completed the sum of 400 ducats, with which they purchased an open schuyt, and launched it with the greatest difficulty into the water, being about 200 yards from the sea. They adventured on a hazardous voyage for the English coast (about 150 miles); many of them without bread, cheese, or water, and with only one person capable of steering, having no charts nor compasses.

After having sailed with almost continual adverse winds, they run ashore on the English coast, between Colchester and Harwich, where they landed, having experienced all the horrors of cold, hunger, and tremendous seas.

Among the twelve who thus escaped, is the famous Madame La Countess Dagueseau, and her family, grand-daughter to the chancellor of France. They put into an inn at Colchester almost without cloaths.

Feb. 7. Three vessels with a great number of passengers on board, arrived yesterday morning at Dover, from Flushing, from which place they sailed last Tuesday. At that time the French were not in possession of the town, but it was hourly expected that it would be surrendered to them. Six men of war, three of which were of the line, were at anchor in the harbour. Major Meade (late of the 87th regiment) who also left Flushing on Tuesday, and arrived in town yesterday, brings the following intelligence:

On Sunday last, the French summoned Bergen-op-Zoom, the garrison of which consisted of 4000 men, including the 87th British regiment, the number of which must be estimated at about 620. This celebrated fortress was at that period in the most perfect state of defence, not only with respect to troops, but also as to provisions and military stores. But general Le Maire, who commanded the French army before it, having sent to the governor a proclamation which had been issued by the States General, requiring in their names (in consequence of the stadtholder having absented himself,) all the garrison towns of the United Provinces, to surrender themselves to the French.

Articles were immediately propoſed by the governor, which were ſpeedily acceded to by the commander of the French forces, with the exception of one, which was propoſed for permitting the Britiſh troops to return to England. The refuſal of this occaſioned ſome delay, during which major Meade left the place, he being in conſequence of promotion in another regiment, which had ſome days previouſly been notified, no longer conſidered as one of its garriſon, and received leave of abſence accordingly.

From Bergen-op-Zoom, major Meade proceeded to Fluſhing, which was not, on his arrival, abſolutely in the power of the French, but where two of their commiſſioners had arrived to receive the ſurrender of the whole iſland of Walcheren and its fleet.

Feb. 9. Some later accounts than thoſe which we ſtated on Saturday evening, were received yeſterday from Zealand, being brought by a boat, which made its eſcape to Dover, from Fluſhing, which place it left on Friday laſt, at which time the whole of the iſland of Walcheren, was occupied by the French, who came over from Cadſand, in ten boats, each of which carried 50 men. This is therefore, probably the laſt intelligence that will for ſome time be brought direct from the United Provinces, unleſs it be by ſome neutral veſſel, as the whole of their coaſt is now decidedly in the hands of the French.

Williamſtadt had been taken poſſeſſion of by the French, previous to their ſummoning Bergen-op-Zoom; and it was underſtood at Fluſhing, that ſuch other of the principal towns as had not then admitted them, would open their gates on their appearance.

BERMUDA, *March* 14.

On board the ſhip Eliza, from Bourdeaux, prize to his majeſty's ſhip Argonaut, &c. there was above 55,500 ounces of ſilver in ſix hogſheads, (called Paris money) about 20,812l. 12s. beſides brandy, wine, &c. &c. The ſhip London Packet, Smith, from the ſame place, prize to the Thiſbe frigate, has nearly the ſame quantity of ſilver in ingots, beſides brandy, wine, &c. The cargoes of theſe prizes are eſtimated at above 30,000l. each, and belonged to the national convention. As the names of the reſt of the money ſhips are well known to admiral Murray's ſquadron, we may expect to ſee a few more of them brought in here.

It is a certain fact that they are in the greateſt diſtreſs in France for proviſions. By the lateſt accounts from thence (by letters from reſidents) we find that the daily allowance of bread to a man, was only half a pound, and the quantity of meat leſs.

LEXINGTON, *March* 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Greenville.

"I had the pleaſure of ſeeing the great chiefs of the Delaware and Shawanee tribes, hold their great talk with his excellency general Wayne, and ſign a treaty that no miſchiefs ſhall be done on either ſide, until the 15th of June; when the grand treaty between the United States, and all the tribes northweſt of the Ohio, is to be held at this place. The noted warrior Blue Jacket, of the Shawanee tribe is here. They have brought ſeveral priſoners in with them. I flatter myſelf, theſe people will find it their intereſt to be at peace with the United States."

Extract of another letter from ſame place.

"The noted warrior, Blue Jacket, is arrived at this place for the expreſs purpoſe of making peace with the United States. Blue Jacket ſays, his nation, (the Shawanees) have ſeen their error, in placing any confidence in the Britiſh, having been deceived by them with reſpect to the forces which general Wayne could bring againſt the Indians. He is apprehenſive, that ſome of the young warriors, who are now out hunting, may do ſome miſchiefs before his return to the nation, not knowing the favourable reception he has met with. On the 15th of June, a general treaty will be held between the commander in chief and the hoſtile Indians."

March 7. About the 8th of February, two hunters, who had continued longer out than was expected, their friends went in ſearch of them, and near the mouth of the Scioto, found one of them cut to pieces in an inhuman manner; the other is ſuppoſed to have been taken priſoner.

By a gentleman juſt from Louiſville, we learn, that information had been given by two men juſt from St. Vincents, of 250 Indian warriors of the Shawanee and Delaware tribes having taken the field; we may therefore expect ſhortly to hear of their being on ſome part of our frontiers.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 9.

Captain Vanſiſe, of the ſchooner Fly, from Martinique, which place he left the 25th of March—informs that an Engliſh packet had arrived there, about the 12th do. which reported that a fleet with a number of troops on board, had ſailed for the Weſt-Indies, which was daily expected, but the ſame was the news of the day ever ſince the beginning of March, the inhabitants had ſome doubts of the truth of this report.

Grenada, St. Vincents and St. Lucia, were in a ſtate of inſurrection, and ſome troops embarked from St. Pierres for St. Vincents, to quiet the inſurgents, alſo a quantity of arms and ammunition were ſent off for the above named iſland, and the Britiſh general iſſued a proclamation, to all the inhabitants to take up arms.

St. Bartholomews, and St. Thomas's were blockaded by two French ſeventy-fours, to prevent any Britiſh troops from landing there.

The Bewley frigate and the Blanch do. lay in St. Pierres, and two ſeventy-fours were lying off and on.

The Britiſh force to windward conſiſts of 6 ſail of the line, one 50 gun ſhip, three 44's and 6 frigates.

The iſlands of Guadaloupe, Deſeada and Marigalante, were declared in a ſtate of blockade, and the chiefeſt part of the Engliſh forces, are cruiſing off the above places, to prevent if poſſible their troops from coming out to invade any of the Engliſh iſlands.

CHARLESTON, *March* 19.

Extract of a letter from Port-de Paix to citizen Fonſertuis, conſul of the French republic in Charleſton, ſigned by Mirleur, commanding the ſtation of the Iſles to the leeward.

"I proſit, my dear friend, of the occaſion of captain Herviеux's departure, to write to you. I am now buſy in arming the corvette Hyena; in twenty days I ſhall be ready to ſail for the continent. Our privateers have taken a conſiderable number of Engliſh prizes; we have great ſucceſs againſt our enemies; we have taken Leogane, Cape Tiburon, Jeremie, and Port-au-Prince, is our's by this time; the Engliſh are about evacuating the Mole and St. Mark's; we have alſo taken three Spaniſh towns, to wit, St. Michael, St. Raphael, and Hynche; the whole of the colony will ſoon belong to us."

ANNAPOLIS, April 16.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The MEDDLER, No. VIII.

Tros Tyriuſve mihi nullo diſcrimine habetur.
Trojans and Tyrians are the ſame to me.
VIRG.

SO numerous, ſo complicated, and ſo various are the operations of the human mind, that to inveſtigate the cauſes and aſſign the reaſons for all our different opinions and actions would be a taſk far beyond the abilities of the moſt ſkilful obſerver. When our mind is fully convinced of the truth of a propoſition, when we are attentively employed in ſome action, if then we allow one moment to reflection, and aſk why this is our opinion, why that is the object of our purſuit, we often find ourſelves at a loſs for an anſwer, and are forced to confeſs our ignorance of the cauſe. Numberleſs opinions are formed in this manner without the leaſt inveſtigation of the ſubject, or beſtowing a thought upon the truth or falſehood of their foundation; we inconſiderately embrace them upon the ſlighteſt ſuggeſtion of fancy through the influence of cuſtom, or from a blind adherence to the judgment of others; time fixes them firmly in our minds and gives them additional ſtrength; thus firmly ſituated they are not eaſily eradicated, and in ſpite of the force of reaſon they remain with undiminiſhed power.

Though theſe prejudices are ſometimes falſe and ariſe ſolely from the fortuitous operations of the fancy, they are often juſt and ſeem to be dictated by the voice of nature; our conſcience pleads ſtrongly in their favour, and ſomething within us whiſpers that they ought not to be foregone. Every one muſt have perceived himſelf to entertain prepoſſeſſions of this nature in favour of his native country; indeed every thing which is any way related to us is for that reaſon preferred to that which is more remote, and from the globe which we inhabit down to the particular ſpot of our birth, things derive their comparative value from their approaching to or receding from the place which claims the neareſt degree of affinity. This paſſion is ſo ſtrongly impreſſed on the mind of every man, that like a concave mirror it beautifies every object that it repreſents; the ſame things which in a foreigner creates averſion to our climate, are by us conſidered as indiſpenſable requiſites, and bind us ſtill cloſer to the place: The native of Zembla is happy amid eternal winter and would not exchange the rigour of his ice bound region for the ſunny mildneſs of a more temperate latitude; while the inhabitant of the banks of the Niger ſcorched by the influence of the meridian ſun ſhudders at the idea of a climate clad in perpetual ſnow.

An honeſt partiality for our native country, when reſtrained by reaſon and prudence, is laudable and even neceſſary in every man. From this ſource proceed the numerous train of patriotic virtues which grace the character of individuals, and ſhine with diſtinguiſhed luſtre on the page of hiſtory: When we eſteem our native land more than any other, this naturally produces a wiſh for its proſperity and an ardent deſire that its excellence may not be merely ideal; the ſparks of patriotiſm thus kindled, are by opportunity blown up to action and create a blaze that dazzles the beholders. When men are thus ſtriving together for the attainment of ſome common purpoſe, the aſſociation of their labours inſenſibly conciliates their affections and creates mutual amity; they become ſatisfied with themſelves and with each other, and are leagued in cloſer union. Poſſeſſed with the idea that our ſituation is preferable to that of others, and unwilling to reſign our fond ideas of its ſuperiority, we learn to be content with our lot, and to enjoy it without repining or wiſhing for a change; our fortune appears to be ſuperlatively happy and ſo conſonant to our wiſhes, that, though it may ſometimes cauſe a complaint, there will be found few, who, if it were in their power, would change their condition, but with a celebrated writer return thanks to God for their being of that nation which they are.

Nothing can be more unpleaſing to him who is ſtrongly intereſted for his native country than to hear its value depreciated and its merits miſrepreſented. It is with reluctance that the mind can be convinced of the ſuperiority of another region in any particular, and when forced to confeſs, it endeavours to diſcover ſome other excellence which may ſerve to counterbalance it. For this reaſon when I conſider myſelf as an American, I cannot but be diſpleaſed with the attempts which have been made to traduce the New World in many reſpects inferior to the Old, affirming that not only the brute creation, but even men have degenerated from perfection in this climate. Theſe aſſertions are the effect of a blind and ſtrong partiality to its object. To this degree, and even farther, does a national prejudice extend; the inhabitants of one country always look upon thoſe of another with a jealous eye, and ſometimes with ſentiments far from friendly; in many places a ſtranger is conſidered as an enemy, and every thing that appears foreign is thought hoſtile; even in civilized countries, foreigners are by many conſidered as an inferior ſpecies of beings, and treated with a barbarity which is diſgraceful to human nature. Such conduct ought to be execrated by every one who deſires the reſpectable character of *a citizen of the world*; to an earneſt deſire for the welfare of his own country he ſhould join a candid impartiality to the inhabitants of others, and though he may prefer his own fellow-citizens in a collective capacity, yet when he conſiders all men individually, he ſhould regard them all with an equal eye, as equally connected with him by the lot of humanity.

C.

"Died on the 10th inſt. GEORGE MANN, Eſq; of this city, aged about 43 years. In his profeſſional vocations he acquired an exalted reputation, and diſcharged his ſocial duties as a member of ſociety with uncommon merit. He has left an extenſive family to deplore his diſſolution; and with their tears will be mingled the genuine effuſions of gratitude flowing from the hearts of the numerous train who have ſhared his bounty. Philanthropy and benevolence were among the leading features of his mind; and the mitigated ſufferings of the diſconſolate widow and helpleſs orphan remain as monuments to decorate his grave.

Lamented ſhade, for thee ſhall memory mourn,
And deathleſs praiſe thy hallowed grave adorn,
That mind, where virtue raiſed her ſpotleſs throne,
Where bounty ſmil'd, and heavenly goodneſs ſhone;
U conſcious ſleep, regardleſs of each care,
Which burſts the heart, and ſwells the impaſſion'd tear!
The hovering ſpirit wings its promiſed way,
And bending ſeraphs guard the virtuous clay."

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Annapolis, March 20, 1795.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE commander in chief of the militia of the State of Maryland orders, that there be a full and complete return of all the militia of this ſtate, made and delivered to the adjutant-general, on or before the 20th day of June next, and that the ſaid return ſhall be agreeable to the form directed by the adjutant-general.

J. KILTY (acting by deputation) for
HENRY CARBERRY Adj. Gen.

As regimental or battalion meetings cannot conveniently be obtained at this early ſeaſon of the year, it is intended that company returns ſhall form the groundwork of the propoſed operation. For theſe, as well as for regimental returns, blank forms, with every neceſſary inſtruction for filling them, will ſhortly be furniſhed from the office. They will be tranſmitted, (agreeably to a direction of the commander in chief annexed to the above order) to the commanding officers of diviſions, under whoſe orders they will be diſtributed; together with ſuch arrangements as thoſe officers may think proper to form for a due and timely execution of the buſineſs.

JOHN KILTY, for
HENRY CARBERRY, Adj. Gen.

LA FAYETTE

Is in high order, and will ſtand this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Annapolis, two days in each week, Mondays and Tueſdays, and at Mr. THOMAS BICKNELL'S, near the Head of South river, on Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

LA FAYETTE is a bright ſorrel, handſomely marked with white in the face and legs, ſix years old this ſpring, fifteen and an half hands high, he is handſomely formed, and equal, as to bone, ſinew and action, to moſt horſes bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horſe VENETIAN, his dam was got by LITTLE FIGURE, out of a fine imported mare whoſe pedigree is unknown.

La Fayette will cover mares at one guinea a ſingle mare, if two mares, or more from the ſame perſon, four dollars per mare, and three ſhillings and nine-pence to the groom, provided the money is paid by the firſt of July; if the money is not paid by the firſt of July next ſix dollars per mare will be charged. Good paſturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares at Mr. Bicknell's.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 14, 1795.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of THOMAS HYDE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all thoſe who are in any manner indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment, to

SARAH WALLS, (now CLEMENTS),
Executrix of THOMAS HYDE, or to
FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 13th day of March last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself HARRY HOLMES, and says he belongs to col. John Dorsey, of Baltimore county, and that he was sold to col. Dorsey by Mr. John Stevens, of Baltimore-town; he is about five feet nine or ten inches high, is a very intelligible fellow and very talkative, has a violin with him which he is remarkable fond of playing on; he is pretty much marked by the small-pox. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges, &c.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

April 3, 1795.

DON PEDRO,

A large JACK ASS,

(Got by the PRESIDENT'S SPANISH JACK ASS, ROYAL GIFT),

STANDS this season at the subscribers plantation, near West river; and will cover mares at thirty-five shillings each, the money to be paid by the first day of September next. Good pasturage for mares that come a distance gratis, and great care will be taken of them, but will not be liable for escapes or accidents.

JACOB FRANKLIN.

April 1, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the Head of South river, a negro man named FRANK, about 38 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, raw-boned, of a yellowish complexion, cross-eyed, and has a large wart on the corner of his right eye, he is very talkative, and a great snuffer; had on when he went away, a fearnothing coat, white kersey jacket, old gray halfthick breeches, much worn, a felt hat almost new, white yarn stockings, and old shoes with nails in them; he took with him a coarse white blanket and an old green rug, two osnabrig shirts, much worn; he some time ago contended for his freedom by the name of Jackson, but did not obtain it; it is likely he may get a pass and endeavour to pass as a free man, and may change his cloathing. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive if taken ten miles from home TWENTY SHILLINGS, if twenty miles FORTY SHILLINGS, and if out of the state the above reward, paid by

ELIZABETH GARY, or
WILLIAM HAYES, on the
North side of Severn.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking him off at their peril.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the first day of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

JARVIS AVIS, Calvert county.

James Buchanan, Basil Brown, care of Simon Wilmer, Annapolis; James Belt, Queen-Anne.

John Callaham (4), Nicholas Carroll, James Carroll, Thomas Clarke, Thomas U. P. Charlton (2), care of Dr. Shaaf, Archibald Chisholm (2), Abraham Claude, Annapolis; Judson M. Clagett, Primrose, near Annapolis.

Gabriel Duvall (3), Robert Duvall, Annapolis; capt. J. Disney, near Annapolis; John Deal, West river.

John Edmondson, Dr. Thomas Edgar, Annapolis; Samuel Regen, Thomas C. Egan, Calvert county.

Benjamin Fairbairn (2), Annapolis.

John Gwinn (2), John Gassaway, Citoyen Girard (2), Frederick Green, Frederick and Samuel Green (2), Annapolis.

Alexander C. Hanson (3), Samuel H. Howard (2), John S. Harrison, Betsy Hosgood, at Simon Retallick's, Alexander Harrison, Samuel Hutton, Annapolis; Maria S. Heermance, Queen-Anne; Benjamin Harrison, capt. Benjamin Harrison, West river; Richd. Harrison, Herring Bay; James Hutchings, Kent-Island.

William Johnson, care of James Mackubin, John Johnson, shipcarpenter, John Johnson (2), Annapolis; Henry A. Johnson, near Annapolis.

George Mann (5), Luther Martin (2), Ignatius Mathews, Richard Mackubin, Abbey Miller, Annapolis; Henry Mackerson.

Mr. O'Dubigg, Annapolis.

William Pinkney (8), Samuel Peaco (2), Frederick Price, Robert Patterson, Smith Price, Annapolis.

Rebecca Rogers, care of N. Carroll, Henry Ridgely, John Ridout, Absalom Ridgely (2), George W. Rouger, Annapolis; Edward Reynolds, Calvert county.

Will. P. Stewart, care of John Randall, Annapolis; Jonathan Selman, William Stapels, Thomas Sprigg, Anne-Arundel county; Samuel Smith, Pig-Point.

James Thomas, John Taylor, Benjamin Thompson, Alexander Thomson, Annapolis; Thomas Tucker, care of Richard Sprigg, near Annapolis.

William W. Williams, John Wasteneys, care of George Mann, captain West, Jonathan Wiltsh, Annapolis; Richard Weems, Anne-Arundel county; Charles Williamson, Calvert county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

April 1, 1795.

THIS is to forewarn all persons whatsoever from dealing with my wife SARAH STINCHCOMB, as I am determined to stand to no contracts of hers, nor pay any of her debts after this date.

THOMAS STINCHCOMB.

April 4, 1795.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, a small Bay Horse, about thirteen and an half hands high, supposed to be seven years old, has a small star in his forehead, switch tail, and hanging mane, head all rough, and shews the marks of the draught, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

JOHN H. BRANES.

Piscataway, March 21, 1795.

HIGH FLYER.

The property of JOHN CRAGGS, stands to cover this season, at South river ferry, 4 miles from Annapolis.

HIGH FLYER is near sixteen hands high, a blood bay with one white foot and star, and for strength, bone, sinew and action, is superior to any full blooded horse ever imported; he was bred by Mr. Tattersall, got by his High Flyer, which covered mares in 1793 at thirty guineas each mare, and one guinea to the groom, at Ely in Cambridgeshire. High Flyer was got by Herod, his dam, which was the dam of Mark Anthony, by Blank, his grand-dam by Regulus, his great-grand-dam by Sure Heels, which mare was the dam of Matchless, South and Danby Cade, great-great-grand-dam by Makeless, which was Sir Ralph Millbank's famous black mare, which was the dam of Hartly's blind horse Thissel; the dam of John Cragg's High Flyer was got by Syphon out of Young Cade's sister; Syphon was got by Squirt, which got Mask and many other good horses; Young Cade's sister was got by old Cade, his dam by Partner, grand-dam of Mr. Vain's Little Partner, and great-grand-dam of Bandy by Makeless, Brimmer, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Dodsworth, Layton barb mare; this bay horse called High Flyer, got by my High Flyer out of Thissel, was bred by me,

RICHARD TATTERSALL.

I gave £. 2500 for High Flyer, and £. 2500 for Escape, which was got by High Flyer.

RICHARD TATTERSALL.

London, September 12, 1792.

P S. High Flyer will cover mares from the second week in April, and will cover mares to the last week in July, and no longer; three guineas, and a dollar to the groom, will be taken if sent with the mares or paid by the end of June, if longer credit is expected, five guineas each mare, and a dollar to the groom. Pasturage will be provided for mares, but will not be liable for escapes or other accidents.

JOHN CRAGGS.

Any gentleman being diffident of this horses pedigree, may see the original, signed by Mr. Tattersall, by making application to me.

J. C.

March 21, 1795.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office, Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1794.

To be RENTED,

THAT agreeable residence in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, known by the name of STRAWBERRY HILL, the situation and advantages, are too well known to require any particular description. For terms apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, West-river, or HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 3, 1795.

LOST OR MISLAID,

SOME time in March last, a BUNDLE of PAPERS, containing accounts, bonds, receipts, and judgments assigned to me. I will give TEN DOLLARS to any person who will deliver them to me. They can be of no use to any person but the owner.

JAMES PATTISON.

Herring Bay, April 4, 1795.

WAS lost, mislaid, or burnt, on March the fourth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, a CERTIFICATE, number 82,816, granted to lieutenant FRANCIS WARE, of the Maryland line, on a final settlement with the United States, for two hundred and fifty one dollars and ten ninetieths of a dollar, dated the thirteenth of August, seventeen hundred and eighty-four, bearing interest from the sixteenth November, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and signed by JOHN WHITE and JOHN PEARCE, commissioners. If any person or persons can show any just cause why the aforesaid certificate should not be renewed, they are requested to come forward and make known his or their objections to same.

SAMUEL CHANDLER.

March 30, 1795.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL valuable PLOUGH-HORSES, a few pair of strong MULES, and a full bred FILLY, upwards of fifteen hands high, three years old. The terms will be very moderate, particularly if *cash* is paid.

EDWARD HALL.

West river, March 20, 1795.

JAMES WHARFE,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken and entered upon that well known INN and TAVERN, in the city of Annapolis, (generally known by the name of MANN'S TAVERN) together with the stables, furniture, &c. where he is determined to conduct the business with the greatest assiduity and attention. This, as a house of entertainment, is justly celebrated all over the United States for the elegant accommodations it afforded whilst under the management of Mr. Mann; and, as the present possessor, from his knowledge of the business, and an ample supply of every thing requisite, flatters himself that the gentlemen, who shall honour him with their company, will experience equally good treatment. He has added to the stock on hand a quantity of genuine wines, spirituous liquors, &c. all chosen with the greatest care, and provided himself with the best cooks and waiters. His stables are attended by experienced and careful ostlers, and in every respect well furnished.

Annapolis, March 27, 1795.

WANTED,

Without Delay,

A STRONG, stout, substantial, and *faithfully* built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well *seasoned white* oak for the frame.——The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very *handsome model*.—If the craft or boat be well apparelled it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795.

In CHANCERY, March 30, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of HENRY WARFIELD, trustee for the sale of the real estate of THOMAS MARRIOTT, deceased, be approved, and that the sale by him made, as stated in the said report, of the dwelling plantation of the said Marriott, on the 23d instant, for the sum of £ 446, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the second Tuesday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 17th of April next.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership of JOHN B. DARNEY and GEORGE CLEMENTS, in their store at Port-Tobacco, under the firm of GEORGE CLEMENTS & Co. is this day dissolved.

GEO. CLEMENTS.

Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1795.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I shall apply to the next county court, which is to be held in Queen-Anne's county, to have commissioners appointed to ascertain the beginning of a tract of land called ADDITION, lying on Kent Island, in Queen-Anne's county aforesaid.

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

March 18, 1795.

In CHANCERY, April 1, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of MARY WEEMS and ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, trustees for the sale of lands, under the last will of JOHN WEEMS, deceased, be approved, and that the sale by them made, as stated in the said report, of a tract called his LORDSHIP'S BOUNTY, 101 acres, to Charles Cowley, for £ 404, on the 18th day of the last month, and of BURRAGE, BURRAGE'S BLOSSOM, and BURRAGE'S END, 200 acres, to John Battee, for £ 1000, on the 24th last month, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the third Tuesday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the tenth instant.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

SUNDRY of the creditors on general WILLIAM SWALLWOOD'S estate, have appointed HENRY BARNES and ROBERT FERGUSON their agents, to employ council and superintend a petition to the chancellor, for a decree to sell so much of said general's real estate, as will satisfy their debts still due and not settled by his personal estate; any other creditors on said estate, who have not joined in the appointment of these gentlemen, and wish to join in said intended petition, are requested to wait on them, on or before the 15th day of April, with their vouchers of debt, and conform to the directions and agreement of the other creditors for the prosecution of said petition.

Port-Tobacco, March 23, 1795.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

STUEBEN's

MILITARY EXERCISE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE.

On Wednesday the twenty-second day of April next, and the following days, will be SOLD, *for* CASH, at the house of Mr. JOHN CRAGGS, at South-river ferry, near Annapolis,

FIFTY-FIVE NEGROES, late the property of colonel Samuel Chew, among which are a number of fine young healthy negroes of both sexes; some of those negroes have been occasionally employed as house servants, but generally have been brought up to farming business, and some of the men hands are exceeding good farmers. Some of the men and women are married; in those cases the husband, wife, and small children, if any, will be sold together; and some of the women who have young children, and have not husbands in the family, will have their small children sold with them. It is probable that any person wanting to buy negroes for their own use may suit themselves at this sale.

BEN. CHAMBERS, Attorney for
THO. M. FORMAN, administrator
of col. Sam. Chew, deceased.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Mr. BEN. CHAMBERS, attorney for THO. M. FORMAN, administrator of col. SAMUEL CHEW, deceased, advertised in the Maryland Gazette of Thursday February 19th instant, fifty-five NEGROES, late the property of col. S. Chew, to be sold for cash, on Wednesday the twenty-second day of April next, at the house of Mr. John Craggs, at South river ferry, near Annapolis; and, whereas the subscriber is interested in the administration of said estate, having intermarried with a daughter of the deceased, who, by his last will, is entitled to a part of his personal estate, after payment of debts; and, whereas the subscriber is of opinion that said advertisement is substantially defective, inasmuch as it does not sufficiently particularize certain valuable qualifications which some of said negroes *to his knowledge* are possessed of, and for want of which communication the sales of said property would be considerably injured: In consideration of the premises, be it known, that among the said fifty-five negroes are, two rough carpenters and sawyers, two shoemakers, the one a common, the other *a good workman*, a man who was regularly bred as a cook, but has been some years out of practice, a good woman cook, and another tolerable one, who can also wash well and take care of a dairy; an excellent female house servant and seamstress, who is complete mistress of her business; a man (husband to the last mentioned woman) who understands the management of a kitchen garden, has acted as a skipper of a boat plying from Kent-Island to Annapolis, has occasionally been employed as an house servant, and can drive a post chaise; a young woman who is a weaver, and two others who have acted in the capacity of chambermaids, and can wash well.

BEN. GALLOWAY.

Anne Arundel county, March 3, 1795.

A valuable Mill and Land for sale.

On Monday the 20th day of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be SOLD, on the PREMISES, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

THAT valuable MERCHANT MILL, on Magothy river, erected at the place called the Narrows, together with 144 acres of land contiguous thereto. This property will be sold on a credit of five years, one fifth part of the purchase money, and the interest on the whole sum, to be paid annually. Bonds with satisfactory security must be given by the purchaser.

WALLACE, MUIR, & HARRIS.

Annapolis, February 24, 1795.

STATE of DELAWARE, ss.

BY virtue of an order of the orphans court, held at Dover, in and for the county of Kent, on the tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, will be EXPOSED to SALE, by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the fourth day of May next, on the premises,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, situate in Murderkill hundred, in the county aforesaid; containing in the whole about one thousand five hundred acres, being the property of BENEDICT BAKER, deceased, at the time of his death, and to be sold for the payment of his debts. For the accommodation of those who may incline to purchase, the said land will be laid off in three divisions, with a sufficient quantity of woodland to each division; the terms of sale to be as follow, one third of the purchase money to be paid in one year from the day of sale, one third in two years, and the remaining third in three years, with interest, on the respective payments from the day of sale. Attendance will be given, and further particulars made known, by

MARY COOK, administratix
of the said deceased.

By order of the court,

SIPPLE WHARTON, Clk.

December 10, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN DICKINSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the last day of August next, that they may be settled, by

ELIZABETH DICKINSON, Administratrix.

Anne-Arundel county, March 21, 1795.

*** ALMANACS, for the year 1795, for SALE at this OFFICE.

PROPOSALS,

FOR A NEWS-PAPER.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that, having procured the new and elegant apparatus, lately imported from Europe, by Mr. JOHN HAYES, they intend publishing a daily news-paper, under the title of

The Baltimore Telegraphe.

It is proposed to publish this paper *every morning*, (Sundays excepted) on a larger and more extensive scale, than any heretofore attempted in the *State of Maryland*. The name will indicate the intention of the editors, that like the *new machine*, lately invented in *France*, it may communicate the *earliest* and *most interesting* intelligence.

That this publication may be rendered agreeable to their friends and patrons, the editors beg leave to lay before them an idea of their plan.

I. As it is of great importance to the people, to be regularly informed of the operations of the *general government*, a certain portion of this paper will be appropriated to the debates of *congress*, the laws and all interesting reports proceeding from that body, and from the *officers of state*, so as to exhibit a connected view of their deliberations.

II. They will duly notice matters that are interesting to the *United States*, such as the progress of manufactures, agriculture, commercial enterprises, useful undertakings and institutions, debates and proceedings of the national convention of France, and of the British parliament, with many other affairs from the most accredited foreign prints, which may appear worthy of insertion.

III. Interesting foreign and domestic publications shall be frequently announced, and copious extracts given of their contents, either from the works themselves, or from the most impartial reviewers or critics; their design being, not only to render this paper an *early vehicle* of news, but also a *magazine* of useful and entertaining knowledge.

IV. With respect to essays of every description, they will be guided by one general rule, founded on the *freedom* of the *press*, which they conceive ought only to extend to public characters; and therefore, they particularly oblige themselves, to reject all pieces which contain invectives against private citizens, or reflections that might, in any manner, injure their reputation, or occasion what is termed a news-paper war.

These general sketches of their design are submitted to the consideration of the public, from whom they solicit that support, which it shall be their constant study to merit.

Having been encouraged in this business, by a very respectable number of the inhabitants of this town, they flatter themselves, that *The Baltimore Telegraphe* will soon have a general and extensive circulation, and thereby become useful to merchants, country traders, and others, as an *advertising paper*. The elegance and beauty of their type will undoubtedly claim the public approbation; and they are determined to execute all business intrusted to their care, with neatness and accuracy.

The first number will be published early in March, on a super-royal sheet, the size of Mr. Brown's *Philadelphia Gazette*, at *seven dollars* per annum, and regularly forwarded to country subscribers, agreeably to orders, with all possible expedition and care.

The situation of public affairs, both in *Europe* and *America*, renders the present period truly interesting to every *freeman*; we therefore presume, that a publication intended for the support of *republican principles*, which may contain a judicious selection of the most important events, cannot fail of being very acceptable to our fellow-citizens.

Handbills, cards, blanks, circular letters, &c. printed on the shortest notice, at the *new printing-office*, Baltimore, by

CLAYLAND, DOBBIN, & CO.

Baltimore, January 19, 1795.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mr. Perant, printer, Philadelphia; Messrs. S. and J. Adams, printers, and Mr. Samuel Burnes, postmaster, Wilmington; David Smith, Esq; Elkton; Mr. Samuel Smith, merchant, Havre-de-Grace; Mr. Abraham Crapster, merchant, Liberty-town; Mr. William Spurrier, Elk-Ridge; Mr. Bartgis, and Messrs. Winter and Carey, printers, Frederick-town; Messrs. Frederick and Samuel Green, printers, Annapolis; Messrs. Hanson and Priestley, printers, George-town; Mr. Archibald Dobbin, merchant, Alexandria; Messrs. Buchanan and Clayland, merchants, and Mr. James Cowan, printer, Easton; Mr. John Clayland, merchant, Greensburgh; Mr. James Clayland, jun'r. merchant, Centreville; Robert Wright, Esq; Chester-town; and at the book stores of Messrs. Hagerty, Rice, Clarke and Keddie, Kestinge, Cole, Thomas, Andrews and Butler, and by the publishers, in Baltimore.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, near SAMUEL RAWLINGS's tavern, a negro man named JACK, dark complected, twenty-five years old, about five feet eight inches high, inclinable to fat, with large eyes and pleasant countenance; had on when he went away, a dark fearnothing jacket, with country cloth breeches mixed with yellow and black, white yarn stockings, and common negro shoes. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his mistress gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

RACHEL HARWOOD.

West river, near Samuel Rawlings's tavern March 15, 1795.

PROPOSALS,

FOR A NEW NEWS-PAPER,

ENTITLED,

Fell's-Point Telegraphe.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEN the present high price of subscriptions to the established news-papers in Baltimore is considered, the necessity of one at a more moderate expence, must be strikingly evident.—There are few persons in the state of Maryland, unless in the commercial towns, who would wish, or can conveniently afford to pay a subscription of SIX OR SEVEN DOLLARS per annum, together with the expence of postage; and when the great and acknowledged usefulness of these kind of publications is taken into view, there is every reason to expect, that the present undertaking will meet with the general patronage and encouragement of our discerning citizens. To accommodate, therefore, our readers, in every rank and description of society, it is proposed to publish the FELL'S-POINT TELEGRAPHE at the low price of TWO AND AN HALF DOLLARS per annum, which is to be paid half yearly in advance.—And that it may not be defective in communicating any article of interesting intelligence, it will be published as often as the post arrives, three times a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, when it will be delivered to subscribers at the Point and in Town, and immediately forwarded, agreeably to order, to those in the country.

It will be printed on good paper, and of a quarto size; and the editor is determined to spare no pains to render it a useful, instructive, and entertaining paper. —For this purpose, he will make the best selections in his power from all the American and European prints; and should any thing important or interesting appear in any of the Baltimore papers, his friends may also be assured, that it will be inserted in the TELEGRAPHE.

As there can be no doubt but this cheap and useful paper will find a ready circulation in every part of the state of Maryland, a work of this kind being much wanted, it is presumed it will claim its share of the advertising business. The editor, advantageously situated on Fell's-Point, will be easily enabled to procure every article of ship news, and be early acquainted with the arrival of every species of merchandise, which he will communicate to the public. He therefore solicits his friends and the public for their advertising custom; and he trusts that their advertisements will be printed correctly, and judiciously displayed.

Original essays, both moral and political, authentic accounts of marriages, deaths, and other casualties, will be received with gratitude, and meet with due attention. And here, he thinks it necessary to remark, that it is his fixed determination, to conduct the Telegraphe on free and rational principles:—Averse to party purposes, no interest or emolument whatever, will influence him to disturb the peace of domestic tranquility, by publishing anonymous slander, or malevolence, against individuals in the private walks of life.

The public's very humble
And obedient servant,

J. W. ADLEN.

Baltimore, January 29.

N. B. It is intended, should a sufficient number of subscribers appear by the 23d day of February ensuing, that the first No. of Fell's-Point Telegraphe shall be published on that day.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mr. John Pannel, captains James and Joseph Biays, captain Thomas Moore, captain Peter Sharp, and Mr. Job Smith, on Fell's-Point; by Messrs. Clarke and Keddie, Mr. John Hagerty, and Messrs. Thomas, Andrews and Butler, booksellers; and Messrs. Yundt and Brown, and Mr. Philip Edwards, printers, Baltimore-town, and Messrs. F. and S. Green, Annapolis.

RAN AWAY on the second instant, a negro man named DANIEL, thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, stoops in his walking, and is very pert in his manner of speaking; his legs are remarkable small, and feet very long and narrow for a man of his size; his wool is short; had on when he made his escape a round hat, painted or tarred, a short fearnough grey waistcoat, a pair of brown breeches, and yellow shoes, and a pair of white yarn stockings. He is artful and an old offender, having been two years ago on a trip of the kind, and then taken at Mr. Johnson's, near Elk-Ridge Landing, and committed to the gaol of Baltimore-town. It is expected that he will assume the Butler name, or some other family of negroes, who, within a few years, recovered their freedom, and will endeavour to pass as such. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for taking him, so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if taken a less distance, or in the neighbourhood.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

January 5, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarksburgh. For terms apply to

JESSE DREWES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.